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ABSTRACT

This final issue of the "Indiana History Bulletin" focuses on Indiana barns. Four articles feature the barn theme: (1) "Smithsonian Exhibit on Barns Will Tour Indiana in 2001-2002"; (2) "Indiana Barns," which contains several photographs of old barns; (3) "Indiana Barn Types," which contains drawings of different barn types; and (4) "Preserving Indiana's Barns." In addition to the theme articles are eight other articles: (1) "Indiana Heritage and Culture Council Created"; (2) "Indiana Students Gain National Recognition"; (3) "Cemetery Database Established"; (4) "Indiana Close-Up in the Classroom"; (5) "Hoosiers Making History"; (6) "Wabash County Historian, Ron Woodward"; (7) "Indiana Woman's Rights Sesquicentennial"; and (8) "Governors' Portraits Collection." The issue also contains resources lists about barn preservation and history. (BT)

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Barn Again! Indiana Barns.

Pamela J. Bennett, Editor

Indiana Historical Bureau, Indianapolis.

SO 033 914

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Volume 71
Number 2
September 2001

INDIANA HISTORY BULLETIN

INDIANA HISTORICAL BUREAU

Indiana Heritage and Culture Council created

Governor Frank O'Bannon has created the Indiana Heritage and Culture Council to write a plan on how to preserve Indiana's heritage and culture.

"The Heritage and Culture Council will bring together the work of state and local agencies, private organizations, and individuals who celebrate the state's history, heritage and culture," O'Bannon said. "This will be particularly important as we prepare to celebrate the state's 200th birthday in 2016."

The council will develop an inventory of the heritage and cultural services and resources available through state and local agencies and private organizations, and then recommend ways to use them more effectively. Specifically, that may mean more collaboration, more communication or reorganization.

It also is assigned the task of finding a permanent home for the state's archives.

The council will comprise as many as 30 members and will be staffed by the Department of Natural Resources.

"Many thanks to the governor for placing a spotlight on our Indiana heritage and how we can best preserve it," said Senator James W. Merritt Jr. of Indianapolis, a long-time advocate for preserving Indiana's heritage. "I look forward to the results of the council's efforts."

Executive Order
FOR: THE CREATION OF THE INDIANA HERITAGE AND CULTURE COUNCIL

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETINGS:

WHEREAS, the State of Indiana places great value on its heritage and culture; and
WHEREAS, the state has worked to preserve its heritage and culture beginning in 1825 with the creation of the State Library and throughout its history through the library and various state agencies; and
WHEREAS, local public agencies have worked to preserve state and local heritage and culture throughout the state's history; and
WHEREAS, private citizens in Indiana have also worked to preserve the state's heritage and culture, establishing organizations such as the Indiana Historical Society and many other local, regional and statewide groups; and
WHEREAS, collaborative efforts by these public and private groups, including the work of the Indiana Historical Commission in 1915 to prepare for and commemorate the state's centennial, have enhanced the preservation of Hoosier heritage and culture; and
WHEREAS, in addition to the centennial celebration in 1916, the work of the Indiana Historical Commission resulted in the founding of the state park system; and
WHEREAS, since 1916, citizens throughout Indiana have helped broaden the state's preservation of heritage and culture by forming hundreds of dedicated private organizations that work along with state and local agencies to educate Hoosiers about the need for preservation; and
WHEREAS, as the state's bicentennial approaches, the State of Indiana must continue to ensure that its efforts to preserve its heritage and culture are strong, efficient and accessible, and that it successfully partners with public and private sector groups dedicated to the same goals.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Frank O'Bannon, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Indiana by the Constitution and laws of this state, do hereby ORDER that:
1. The Indiana Heritage and Culture Council (hereafter "Council") is established.
2. The Council shall consist of no more than 30 members, who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The Council shall consist of the following member-

NOTE: Publication Suspended

We regret that we must suspend publication of the *Indiana History Bulletin*. This is the last issue for the foreseeable future. Information of interest to the historical and cultural community will continue to be placed on the Historical Bureau Web site <www.IN.gov/history>

Barn Again! Indiana Barns

ship and be staffed by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources:

• A member of the Governor's policy staff will serve as chair, and representatives from:
• Indiana Arts Commission,
• Indiana Commission on Public Records,
• Indiana Department of Administration,
• Indiana Department of Commerce, through its Main Street Program or Tourism and Film Development Division,
• Indiana Department of Natural Resources, through its Divisions of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites,
• Indiana Historical Bureau,
• Indiana State Library,
• Indiana 2016 Task Force,
• Indiana War Memorials Commission,
• Office of the Lieutenant Governor,
• Indiana Historical Society,
• Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana,
• Indiana Humanities Council,
• Two members of the Indiana Senate to be nominated by the President Pro Tem and the Minority Leader,
• Two members of the Indiana House of Representatives to be nominated by the Speaker of the House and the Minority Leader,
• One member each from the African-American, Asian, Hispanic, and Native American cultural communities to be nominated by the Council, and
• Additional members as deemed necessary by the Council and the Governor.

3. The Council shall develop an inventory of the heritage and cultural services and resources now available through state agencies, including any and all resources for preservation, conservation, education, technology and funding. Based on that inventory of state resources, the Council shall recommend to the Governor areas in which:

• Services and resources can be used more effectively and efficiently;
• Enhanced collaboration and communication is needed; and
• Whether these services and resources should be reorganized through administrative or legislative action.

4. The Council shall also develop an inventory of the heritage and cultural services and resources now available through local agencies and private organizations, including any and all resources for preservation, conservation, education, technology and funding. Based on that inventory of local and private resources, the Council shall recommend to the Governor areas in which:

• Services and resources can be used more effectively and efficiently;
• Enhanced collaboration and communication is needed; and
• Whether these services and resources could be enhanced through private action, administrative action or legislative action.

5. The Council shall create a task force to develop a plan for the permanent appropriate location of the Indiana State Archives, Commission on Public Records. The plan shall be presented to the Governor no later than December 31, 2002.

6. The Council, after seeking input from Hoosier heritage and cultural advocacy groups, shall, no later than December 31, 2001, provide to the Governor a report outlining the progress of the statewide collaborative resource inventory. The Council shall then create a comprehensive statewide collaborative plan that optimizes state, local and private resources and continues the state's efforts toward preserving and conserving Indiana's heritage and culture. The plan shall be presented to the Governor no later than December 31, 2002.

7. The Council shall monitor implementation of actions ordered by the Governor or legislation enacted as a result of these recommendations.

8. The Council shall work with the Indiana 2016 Task Force, established by Executive Order 00-33, to help prepare for the commemoration of the state's bicentennial and to continue to assess the cultural values and needs of the state.

9. In order to carry out its work, the Council shall meet no fewer than six times per year and shall strive to include all interested members of the public, along with Hoosier heritage and cultural advocacy groups, in its deliberations. The Council shall adopt procedures to govern its affairs.

10. The Council shall report on its activities to the Governor at least annually.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Frank O'Bannon, have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Indiana on this
20th day of June, 2001
BY THE GOVERNOR: Frank O'Bannon
Governor of Indiana
ATTEST: Sue Anne Gilroy
Secretary of State

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The *Indiana History Bulletin* promotes the mission and programs of the Indiana Historical Bureau and serves as a communication vehicle among Indiana individuals and organizations in order to demonstrate the value of local and state history.

Complimentary copies are provided to Indiana libraries, school media centers, and cultural and historical organizations. It is a membership benefit of the Bureau Associate program.

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Sally Otte, Indianapolis, Secretary
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Meeting Dates
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September 21, 2001
November 16, 2001
Call Carol Graham (317-232-3692) for time and location.

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The Indiana Historical Bureau, State of Indiana, provides publications, programs, and other opportunities for Indiana citizens of all ages to learn and teach about the history of their communities, the state of Indiana, and their relationships to the nation and the world.

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Indiana students gain national recognition

On June 14, 2001, thirty Indiana student historians joined their peers from forty-seven other states to honor the winners of the National History Day competition held in College Park, Maryland from June 10-14, 2001.

Three Indiana students won national awards. Jonathan McClure, New Augusta Public Academy–North, Indianapolis, won the Junior Outstanding State award for his individual documentary entitled, "Indiana Jazz: Changing the Sights and Sounds of America." Casey Miller and Ryan Jacobs, Salem High School, Salem, were awarded the Senior Outstanding State award for their group exhibit entitled, "Motion Pictures: The Beginning of an Entertainment Frontier."

Indiana winners were selected at the April 28 Indiana History Day state competition. Entries focused on the 2001 theme, "Frontiers in History: People, Places, Ideas." Nearly 2,400 students in grades four through twelve took part statewide. Over 300 of those students advanced to the state competition. Students entered in one of four categories: historical paper, exhibit, performance, or documentary presentation. They presented their work to teams of volunteer judges, who selected the winning entries. There were one hundred nineteen student winners in the three age divisions and sixteen special award categories. The complete winners list is available on the Indiana Historical Bureau Web site (www.IN.gov/history).

"Revolution, Reaction, and Reform in History" is the 2002 National History Day theme. The 2002 Indiana History Day state competition will be on April 27, 2002 at the Indiana Government Center. Individuals interested in volunteering to help as staff or judges should contact the Indiana Historical Bureau (317-232-6277). Free 2002 History Day program materials for teachers and students will be available by October 1, 2001 from the Indiana Historical Bureau.

Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Department of Natural Resources, State of Indiana

Cemetery of Poland Chapel, Clay County.

Cemetery database established

Both historic cemeteries and prehistoric burial areas are located in Indiana. Cemeteries are a part of the cultural landscape in which more and more citizens are becoming interested. Indiana Code 14-21-1-13.5 mandates that the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) create a registry of all cemeteries and burial grounds in each county in Indiana.

The DHPA is creating a statewide cemetery location registry/database. Knowing the location of as many cemeteries as possible in the state will help provide better protection of these resources. The DHPA will be the lead agency for the creation of the computerized database, as well as the main repository of cemetery related preservation resources.

The creation of the database will involve coordination with individuals and organizations such as historical societies, museums, genealogical groups, cemetery preservation groups, archaeologists, and more. Many groups and individuals have already compiled resources regarding cemeteries, and through partnerships, everyone's information can be brought together into the statewide database.

Jeannie Regan-Dinius has been hired to create and maintain this registry/database. It is an immense, advanced, and complex project. Indiana now joins a growing group of states which have taken on the task of compiling information about the cemeteries within their borders. To learn more about the Indiana cemetery registry/database project, or how to become involved, contact Jeannie at jrdinius@dnr.state.in.us or 317-232-1646.

Cemetery markers

As part of its Historical Marker program, the Indiana Historical Bureau is creating a special Cemetery Heritage marker to be used in conjunction with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources Cemetery and Burial Grounds Registry.

See the Bureau web site (www.IN.gov/history) or email jrippel@statelib.lib.in.us for more information.

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Smithsonian exhibit on barns will tour Indiana in 2001-2002

Barn Again! Celebrating an American Icon, an exhibit developed by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, will tour eight Indiana sites in 2001-2002 under the sponsorship of the Indiana Humanities Council.

The barn, like the town hall and the skyscraper, is a symbol of America. To traditional farmers, barns are the soul of the farm. To the general public, barns represent both our rural past and our agricultural present. They are monuments in the American landscape.

Nevertheless, modern barns are no longer the centers of industrial and community life they once were. Traditional barns were not designed to store the enormous machinery and harvests of today's large-scale farms. While renovated barns continue to play a vital role in agriculture, many farmers now consider the traditional, time-honored structures obsolete.

Barn Again! Celebrating an American Icon explores the barn as an architectural structure and looks at the origin and fate of the barn in its roles as warehouse, factory, and legend. The exhibit consists of five freestanding sections, with colorful panels and thoughtful text. It includes an architectural scale model of an English barn, examples of nails, roofing, and a mortise and tenon joint. Popular cultural objects such as toys, videos, books, plates, jewelry, lunchboxes, and food packaging showing the potency of the barn image in our daily lives are permanently mounted in small vitrines that hang on the panels.

Teachers are invited to arrange special tours for school groups at each host site, and everyone is welcome to visit. "We are very pleased to have this opportunity to bring Smithsonian resources to rural museums around the state," said Nancy Conner, Director of Grants and Humanities Education for the Indiana Humanities Council. "I hope people will contact me if they want to know more about the exhibit tour." Conner can be reached at 317-638-1500 or 800-675-8897, ext. 128 (email: nconner@iupui.edu).

Other statewide organizations helping to plan for the Indiana tour include Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Indiana Historical Bureau, Indiana Historical Society, Indiana Rural Development Council, Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Purdue Extension, and the Tourism Division of the Indiana Department of Commerce.

The exhibition was originally developed by the National Building Museum in collaboration with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and has been adapted for travel by SITES. Barn Again is a registered trademark owned by the Meredith Corporation and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Barn Again! Celebrating an American Icon has been made possible through the generous support of the National Endowment for the Humanities, The John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, The Hearst Foundation, Inc., the Smithsonian Institution Special Exhibition Fund, and the Smithsonian Institution Educational Outreach Fund.

Exhibit schedule

Date	Site	Contact
November 16, 2001- December 31, 2001	Billie Creek Village Rockville, IN 47872	Doug Weisheit 765-569-3430
January 4 - January 16, 2002	State House Indianapolis, IN 46204	Nancy Conner 317-638-1500 x128
January 25 - February 28, 2002	Starke County Public Library Knox, IN 46534	John Brock or Sandra Bublis 219-772-7323 or 219-772-0896
March 13 - April 14, 2002	Elkhart County Historical Museum Bristol, IN 46507	Tina Mellott 219-848-4322
April 21 - May 19, 2002	Huddleston Farmhouse Inn Museum Cambridge City, IN 47327	Sherry Johnson 765-478-3172
May 26 - June 24, 2002	Swiss Heritage Village Berne, IN 46711	Michael A. Mosser 219-589-8007
July 1 - 31, 2002	Jefferson County Historical Society Madison, IN 47250	Joseph D. Carr 812-265-2335
August 7 - 18, 2002	Center for Ag. Science & Heritage Indiana State Fair Indianapolis, IN 46205	Betsy A. Kranz 317-925-2410

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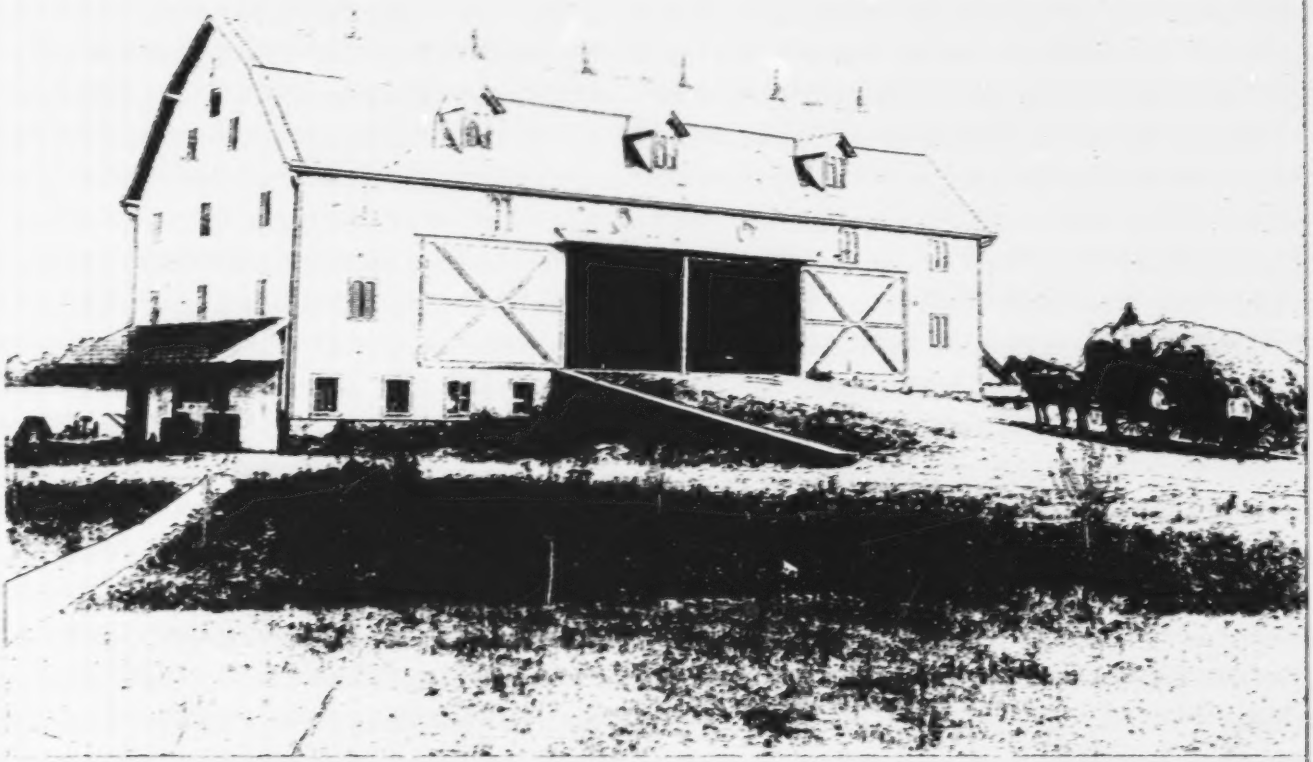
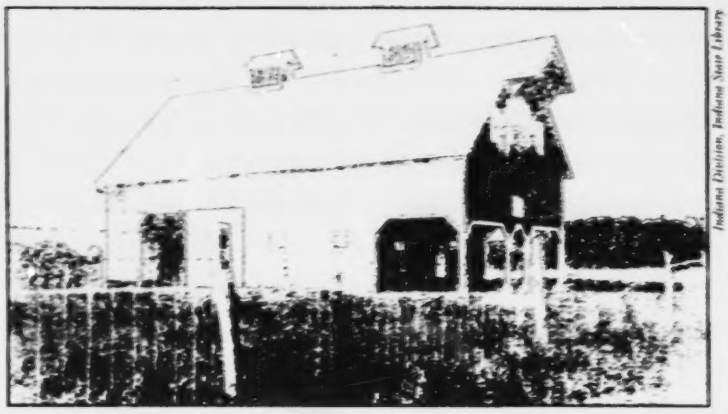


Indiana Barns

Barn

a farm building for sheltering, processing, and storing agricultural products, animals, and implements.

Thomas Hubka. *Blueprints* (Spring 1994), 2.



Indiana Division, Indiana State Library

Old barns are symbols of our heritage grounded in an agricultural economy and lifestyle. For most of us, these barns, dotting the rural countryside, evoke images of hay mows and horses, as well as barn dances and husking bees. These barns help us recall, whether from our own past or video memories, a simpler, quieter way of living.

Indiana Division, Indiana State Library

Indiana Division, Indiana State Library

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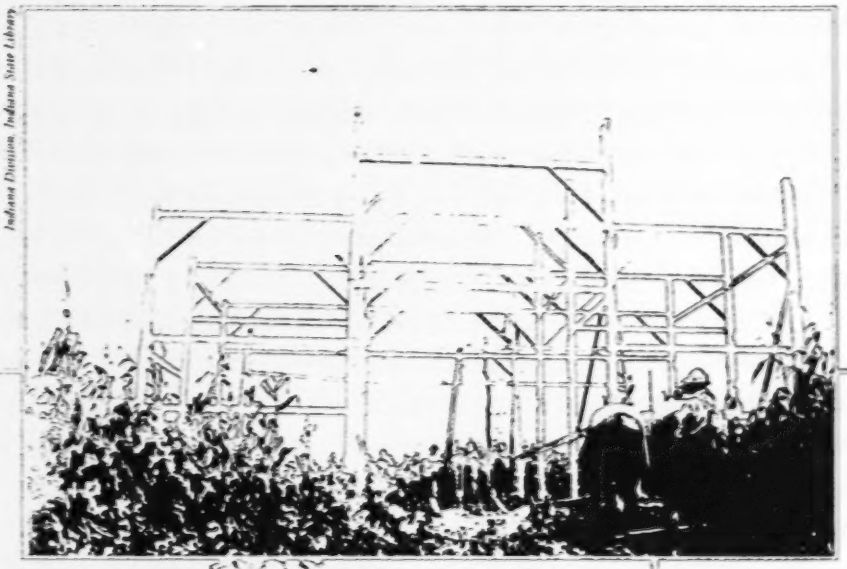
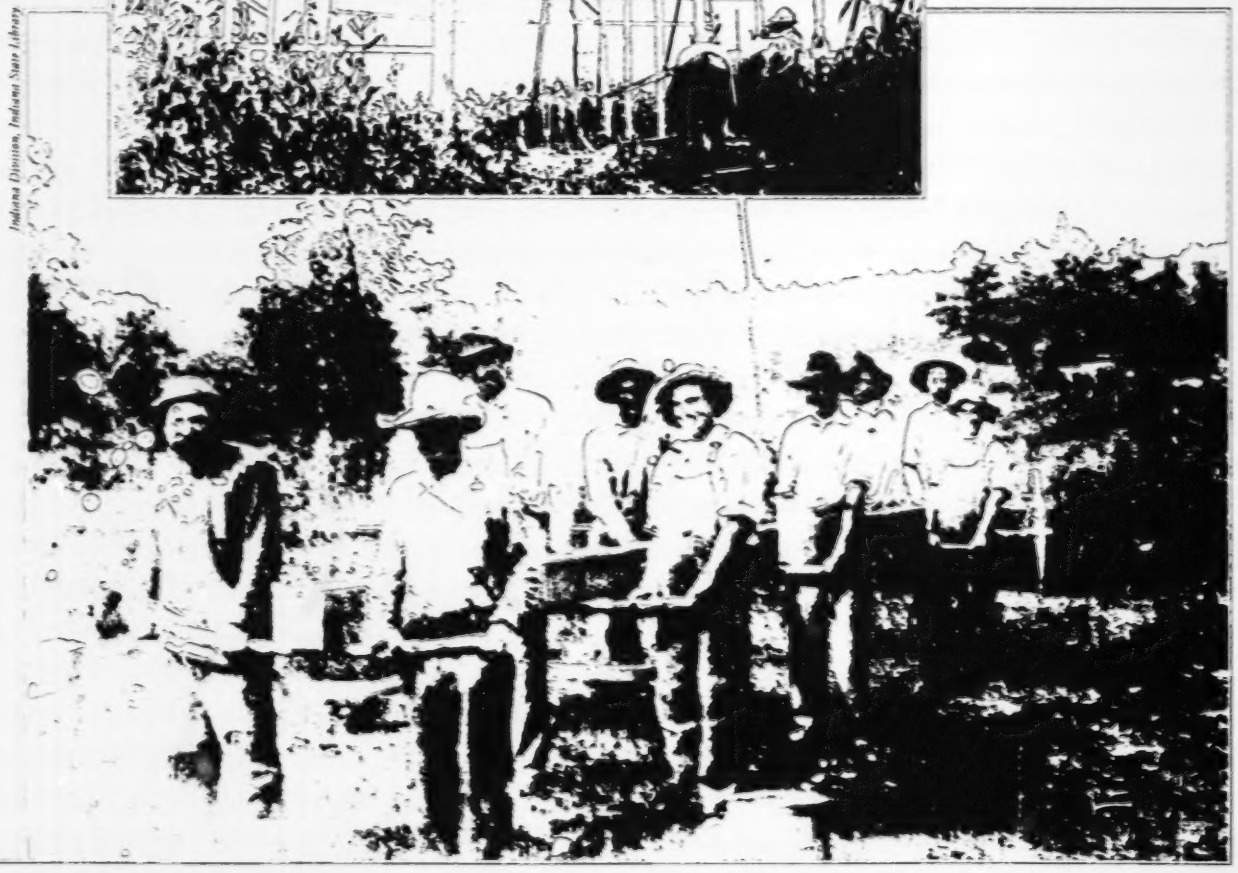
Early barns are historic artifacts of our past. They can give information about ethnic and regional origins, migration routes, farming practices, and building techniques.

The study of barn construction and function over time reveals improvements in transportation, technological advances in agricultural science, and innovations in barn construction and design.



Indiana Division, Indiana State Library



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Sources of information: Thomas C. Hubka, "The Americanization of the Barn," *Blueprints*, Spring 1994 (Washington, D.C.); Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, *Barns of the Midwest* (Athens, Ohio, 1995)

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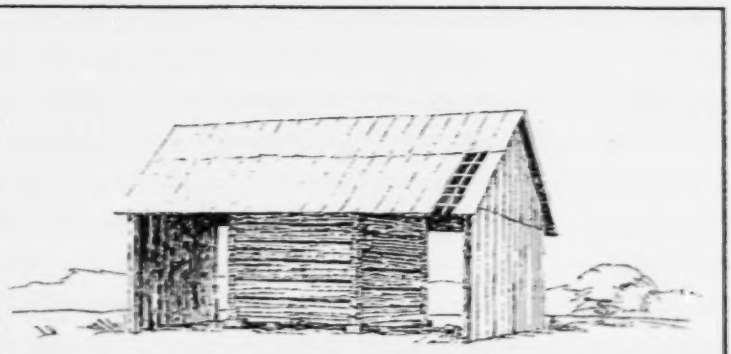

Single Crib Log Barn, Morgan County.

Indiana Barn Types

The first American settlers in southern Indiana built **single crib log barns** to shelter a few animals and store grain for their families and livestock. The **transverse frame barn** and the **corn crib barn** represent later modifications of the single crib barn. The **midwest 3-portal barn**, more common in southern Indiana, has also been linked to the crib barn tradition.

The most common barn type in Indiana is the **English barn** brought to the Midwest by emigrating North-easterners. Its function was typically grain storage and processing. The **basement barn** was an adaptation which added a lower level for livestock shelter while grain storage and processing remained on the upper level.

The **German bank barn** with a cantilevered second level appears in Indiana, reflecting a farming tradition which combined livestock shelter and grain storage and processing in a single large building.

A large number of **round** or **multi-sided barns** still exist in Indiana. Once thought to be cheaper to construct and to save labor for farmers, these barns represent one aspect of scientific farming at the turn of the twentieth century.

Large **dairy barns** built at the beginning of the twentieth century indicate the success of large-scale specialized commercial farming. **Tobacco barns** located along Indiana's southern border reflect the variety of growing and curing traditions brought into Indiana.

Octagonal Barn, Hancock County

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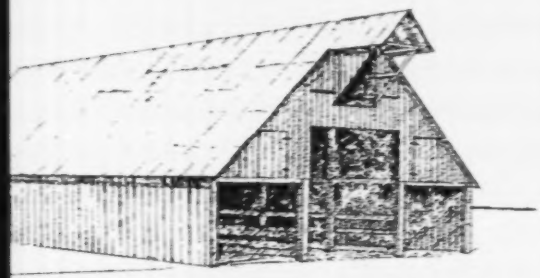
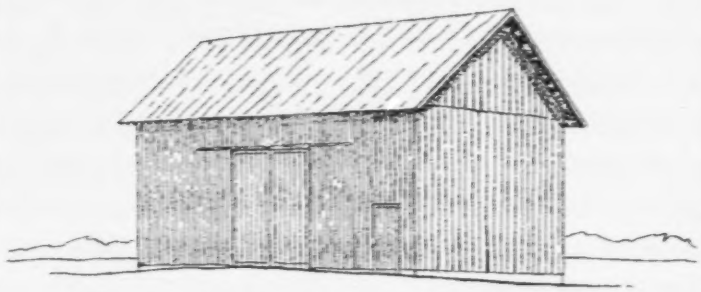
ransverse Frame Barn, Rush County.

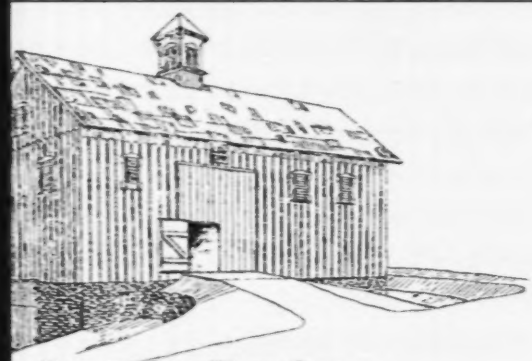
Corn Crib Barn, Whitley County.



Midwest 3-Portal Barn, Rush County.

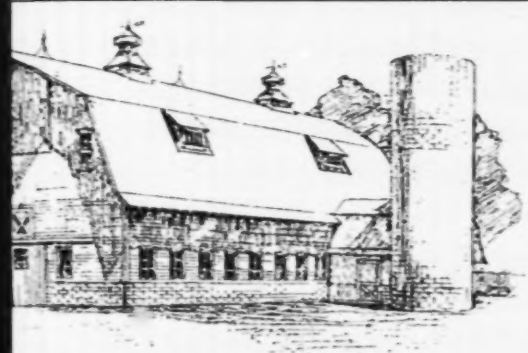


English Barn, Montgomery County.

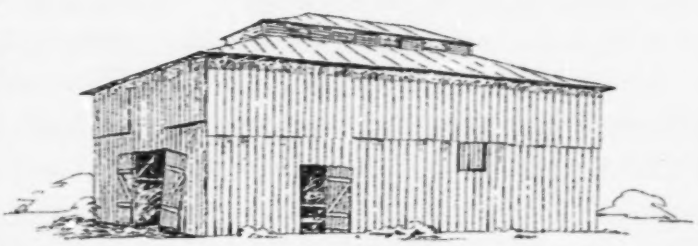


Basement Barn, Wayne County.

German Bank Barn, Carroll County.



Dairy Barn, Vermillion County.



Tobacco Barn, Jefferson County.

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Preserving Indiana's Barns

Indiana Division, Indiana State Library

Many of Indiana's oldest barns have disappeared—replaced by modern structures or destroyed by neglect. Fortunately there are individuals and organizations interested in saving some of the structures that remain.

One challenge for preservationists is to demonstrate to owners that their barns can be economically adapted for modern farm usage. Opportunities also exist to rehabilitate barns for uses in heritage tourism, entertainment, or other economic development projects.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana and the Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service sponsor a program called BARN AGAIN! in Indiana. The workshop pictured above (March 2000) offered owners solutions for maintaining barns and adapting them to modern usages and provided information about economic incentives for restoration.

Barns, farms, or farmsteads listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Current through January 1, 2001

The National Register of Historic Places is the official listing by the National Park Service of buildings, sites, and objects significant in American history and culture. Web site: http://www.cr.nps.gov/places.htm.

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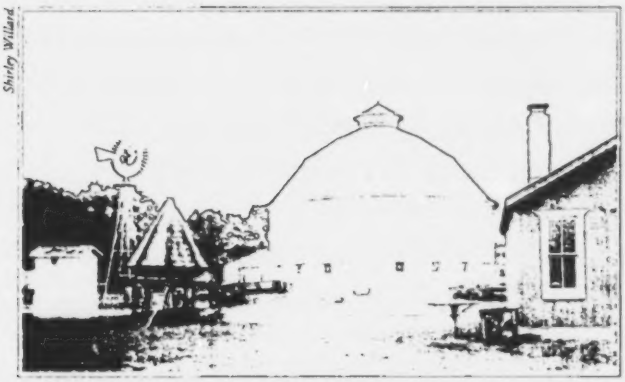
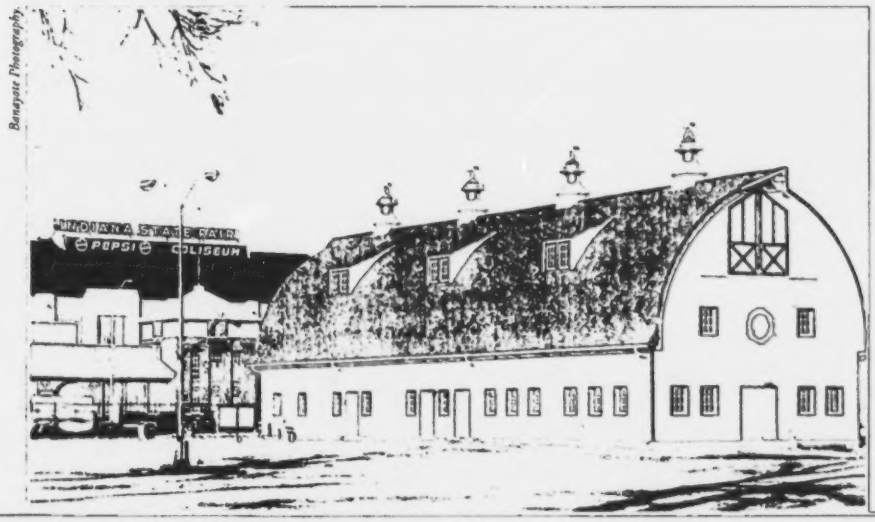
Find out more about Indiana barns. Drive into the country and try to identify old barn types. Are there more new barn structures than old ones? Is one type more common? Have any barns near you been adapted for another use?

Check a local or regional convention/ visitors' bureau to locate museums, historical societies, or other tourist attractions which feature barns as a part of their programming.

For a different perspective, talk to farmers in your area. How do they use barns? What changes have occurred in barn structures during their lifetimes?



Today Indiana has fewer than 100 round or multi-sided barns still standing. At one time more than 200 existed in Indiana. The first round barn was built in 1874 and the last in 1936. The Fulton County Historical Society near Rochester, Indiana founded the National Round Barn Center for Information to keep track of all round barns in the U.S. and to help preserve them.



This spectacular 1936 dairy barn was moved from northwest Indianapolis to a site across from the Indiana State Fairgrounds. The Normandy Barn was renovated and opened to the public in the fall of 1999. It currently houses the Center for Agricultural Science and Heritage; the mission of the center is to educate the public about American agriculture.

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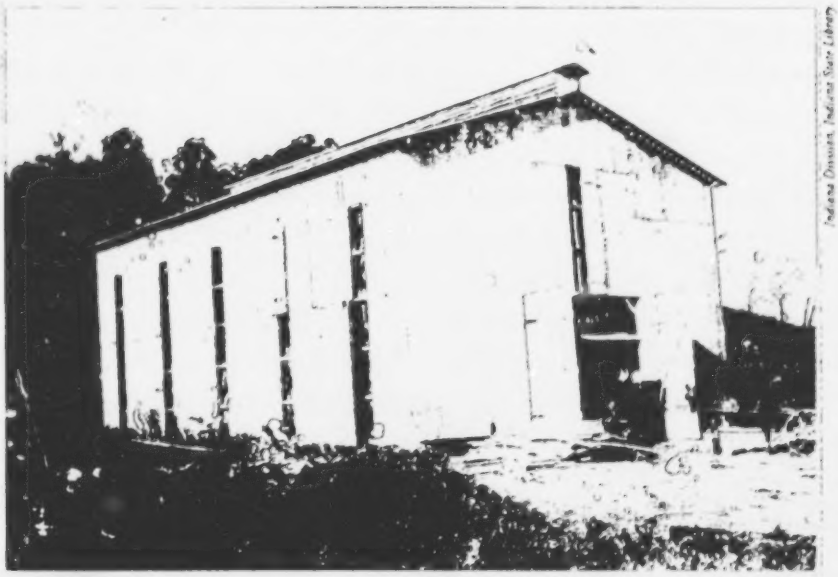

Resources for Barn Preservation and History

Preservation Resources

BARN AGAIN!® is a national program to preserve historic farm buildings sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and *Successful Farming* magazine. Information at www.agriculture.com/ba/ba!home.html

BARN AGAIN! in Indiana conducts workshops to educate owners about strategies for successful reuse of farm buildings. Contact Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 340 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis, IN 46202. Phone 800-450-4534.

Mountain/Plains Regional Office National Trust for Historic Preservation sells BARN AGAIN! publications featuring titles such as:

- *BARN AGAIN! A Guide to Rehabilitation of Older Farm Buildings,*
- *BARN AGAIN! Preservation Information Handbook: A Guide for Individuals and Organizations,*
- *Using Old Farm Buildings,*
- *Barn Aid #1: Barn Foundations,*
- *Barn Aid #2: New Spaces for Old Spaces,*
- *Barn Aid #3: Barn Exteriors and Painting,*
- *Barn Aid #4: Barn Roofs,*
- *Tax Information.* Contact Mountain/Plains Regional Office National Trust for Historic Preservation, 910 16th St., Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80202. Phone 303-623-1504, FAX 303-623-1508.

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Noble, Allen G., and Richard K. Cleek. *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures.* New Brunswick, N. J., 1995.

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Indiana

Hanou, John T. *A Round Indiana: Round Barns in the Hoosier State.* Lafayette, 1993.

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Indiana Close Up in the classroom

Nick Salemi, Warren Central High School, Indianapolis, has participated as a teacher in Indiana Close Up for the past three years. He arrived at Warren Central three years ago, and he has found the program to be an excellent supplement to his classroom curriculum. He uses Close Up as a building block for other issue related activities. All of Salemi's students are required to participate in the classroom portion of Indiana Close Up, but only interested students attend the statewide Close Up program.

Salemi has organized his Close Up teaching strategy into a five step process. It encourages teamwork, research, and writing.

Salemi begins by passing out the material for Indiana Close Up sent by the Indiana Historical Bureau. Before the class reads the material, he introduces the three topics to be debated that year and initiates a discussion revolving around issues related to the topic and the various positions that can be taken for or against each topic. Students create outlines of arguments for the three topics, and the students begin to do individual research.

Students conduct research on all three topics during the second phase of the process. They are encouraged to find statistical information, legal cases, real life examples, and cause-and-effect relationships that can be applied to the various topics. They work as individuals, but they are urged to share web addresses, ideas, and other sources. Salemi's goal during this phase is to build a team that will work together throughout the year by establishing an environment that is both competitive and cooperative.

The next step is to take the information gathered through the research and develop a bulleted list of pros and cons regarding each topic. Students must write a paper explaining the pros and cons of each topic as well as their opening and closing remarks. This exercise gives students practice in extracting pertinent information with the goal of developing an argument.

Once students have outlined their positions, they participate in mock debates in the classroom and must be prepared to take either the pro or con side of every topic. Two students are called to the front of the class. One student is assigned the pro argument for an Indiana Close Up topic; the other student is assigned the con argument of that same topic. Each student speaks initially for two minutes, and is given one minute to rebut his opponent's argument.

Upon the conclusion of each debate, the class and the instructor discuss the arguments, make recommendations, discuss how the arguments were presented, what facts or statistics would make the argument stronger, and decide how to rebut points made by both speakers. This process allows students to reflect upon their speech as well as critically analyze speeches made by their peers.

Changing leadership

Salvatore G. Cilella, Jr.

The **Indiana Historical Society** has named **Salvatore G. Cilella, Jr.** as the new executive director. The Notre Dame alumnus, assumed his new role July 1, as only the sixth paid director in the history of the 171 year old organization.

Cilella has been executive director of the Columbia Museum of Art, Columbia, South Carolina, for the last thirteen years. Prior to that, he has held various positions at the Northern Indiana Historical Society, New York State Historical Association, Old Sturbridge Village, and the Smithsonian Institution

Dr. Douglas R. Noble has been named the new chief executive officer of the **Indiana State Museum** and the state's system of historic sites. The University of Georgia graduate assumed the position on June 1.

Since 1980, Noble has been the director of The Pink Palace Family of Museums. Prior to that he was a lecturer and consultant at Christian Brothers University and adjunct professor at the Memphis College of Art, both located in Memphis, Tennessee He also served as director of Museum of Arts and Sciences, Macon, and assistant director, Savanna Science Museum, Georgia.

Richard Gantz, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites, and Peter Harstad, Indiana Historical Society, are retiring after years of service to Indiana history.

Douglas R. Noble

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Hoosiers making history

Kaleb Westbrook volunteers at the Sullivan County Historical Society.

Student volunteer

Kaleb L. Westbrook, "Kabe" to family and friends, is very much an all-American boy. He has always been very interested in history. He reads every book he can get on [the] subject. He is very honored to be in the [Sullivan County] Historical Society.

His 5th grade teacher told me if he had a classroom full of Kaleb Westbrooks he would have no problems at all. He has had all his schooling at Sullivan [Elementary School]. This is the main reason we moved here, so he could attend a smaller school. Kabe has five true friends he plays with all the time.

Kabe does "odd" jobs for extra money like mowing, pulling weeds at [the St. Marys] Catholic Church and Father Ken [Grahler] thinks he is an outstanding lad, as he says.

I have raised Kabe and haven't had one problem with him. He is very passionate about his family. Being his grandmother, I agree with others, Kabe is a fine boy. His hobbies are having a good time, riding his scooter, swimming, and being with his friends. I see no future problems with Kabe at all.

His Granny! [Margie Bogard]

Teaching in Japan

Christopher Glick is a long time Indiana Historical Bureau (IHB) subscriber who lives in Tokushima City, Japan. How did he learn about the Bureau and what does he do in Japan?

Born in Indiana in 1969, Glick attended Indiana University, receiving degrees in geography and linguistics. He states, "Armed with a master's degree, I was able to secure a position with Hokkaido University. . . . I taught English conversation and composition . . . . At the end of my contract . . . I returned to Indiana for a few months before taking a virtually identical position at the University of Tokushima . . . ."

So what about the Bureau? He explains, "Mostly I use my IHB materials, bulletins, and purchased books for personal enjoyment and as reminders of home. A few of my relatives have received IHB books as presents. On Hokkaido, I used some IHB materials in a public presentation on the state of Indiana; I have planned to do the same here on Shikoku. Simplified IHB materials will find their way into my English teaching materials, most likely as reading and listening activities. With James Dean, the Indianapolis 500, basketball, Amish farmers and small towns, Indiana neatly embodies many people's images of the United States. . . ." He continued, "Being an IHB member allows me to support Indiana history for all Hoosiers young and old. . . . I believe the time to preserve something as fragile as history is when it is in the making, because recollections fade, records are misplaced, sites decay; history neglected is history lost, which impoverishes us all."

"Board" with history

Kelly Schutte, a teacher at Meadowlawn Elementary, Monticello, White County, knows how to make history fun. At the beginning of a nine week grading period, students are to design and create a board game about Indiana history.

One of her students, Drew Hampton, created a game that has become a favorite with classmates and teachers. The game consists of a large map of Indiana, a series of cards with questions about Indiana history, and push pins. Two to four players can play at a time. The object of the game is to answer the question, find the city on the map, and put a push pin in that city. The one with the most push pins after all of the questions have been answered, is the winner.

Schutte and her students prove that there are many exciting ways to teach and learn about Indiana history!

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Wabash County Historian, Ron Woodward

Ron Woodward's resume as Wabash County Historian reads like one of a jack-of-all-trades. "As county historian, I helped get three new (historic site) markers, helped people getting their PhDs, helped family historians, helped get buildings on the (national) register, and supervised the county survey of structures," he said. "It's not one aspect (I like best); it's all things." Although he works on projects that span the spectrum from preservation to consultation, this seventh-grade geography and U.S. history teacher has the greatest impact on the people with whom he works closely.

This is especially true when Ron volunteers with the Indiana Junior Historical Society (IJHS) chapter in his county. Working with students on archaeological or research projects allows him to watch them experience history themselves and help them realize the potential historical objects have to be sources of information.

At a site on the Wabash-Erie Canal, Ron lead a group of students on an archaeological dig to introduce techniques in historical research, laying out a site, and identifying artifacts. Under Ron's direction, students also leafed through old newspapers and copied published letters about the Gold Rush and the Spanish-American War. When the students read through the papers looking for the letters, Ron said, "the kids end up reading other things interesting to them."

Aspiring historians also learn from their activities with Ron the importance of making resources available. Ron took some IJHS members to an abandoned Henry County cemetery, where they cleaned up the site, reset and documented the gravestones, took oral histories from people in the area, and identified a group to maintain the cemetery.

Ron was involved with the IJHS and other historical activities before joining the County Historian Program when it began in 1981. However, he said, "I think by becoming a county historian I was given more of an opportunity to get out and speak than if I did not have a title." At the height of his county historian activity, Ron gave 2-3 lectures per month on historic topics. Although he has scaled back his public speaking engagements, he said, "I think with the internet I have more contact than ever before and more inquiries. I, for one, welcome them."

Earlier this year, he located some genealogical information for Florence Chasey-Cohen of Texas, who contacted Ron by e-mail after finding his name on the IHS County Historian Program website. Ron located the obituary and death record of her great-grandfather, and when the death dates did not match, he drove to the cemetery to check them with the date on the gravestone. In an October 3, 2000 letter, Ms. Chasey-Cohen wrote, going to the cemetery "was quite useful as it verified other data; but moreover, it was quite touching. To think that only a few months ago we had very little information on our great-grandfather, and didn't know where he was buried, and here a complete stranger was kind enough to go and check this out for us!"

In 2000, Ron was awarded the Indiana Historical Society's Hoosier Historian Award for his teaching activities and his participation in the IJHS activities.

Indiana Woman's Rights Sesquicentennial

The sesquicentennial of the Indiana Woman's Rights Convention held in Dublin, Indiana in October 1851 is being celebrated on October 6, 2001 in Dublin. The 1851 Woman's Rights Convention was the first organized state action for women's rights in Indiana and possibly the nation. The convention led to the adoption of the constitution of the Woman's Rights Association which included annual meetings and reports on woman's issues–labor and remuneration, legal conditions, social position, and education.

In 1869 the Indiana Woman's Suffrage Convention, formerly the Woman's Rights Association, endorsed George W. Julian's proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution stating that suffrage should be granted to all citizens "without any distinction or discrimination whatever founded on race, color or sex." It was in 1921 that the Indiana Constitution was amended to eliminate the reference to gender from Article II, thereby giving women the right to vote.

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Visit our Web site www.IN.gov/history

Governors' Portraits Collection

The Governors' Portraits Collection consists of a portrait of each governor, general information about the painting, a brief biography of the governor, and a biography of the artist who painted the portrait. All of this information is available on the Historical Bureau Web site.

Portrait of Governor Conrad Baker, who served from 1867 to 1873, painted by Jacob Cox.

In 1916, Indiana's centennial year, Samuel Ralston, then governor, asked T. C. Steele to paint the portraits of four governors who belonged to "epochal" periods of the state's history. They were William Henry Harrison, first territorial governor; Jonathan Jennings, first state governor; Oliver Perry Morton, Civil War governor; and Thomas A. Hendricks, an outstanding figure in the period of development following that war. A digital image of the Harrison by Steele is not available, but the other three may also be found on the Web site.

In 1869, Governor Conrad Baker began collecting pictures of the seventeen Indiana governors who had preceded him. The legislature soon authorized him "to secure, as soon as practicable, a true and life-like likeness of each of the Governors of the State and Territory of Indiana, including the present incumbent . . .", at a cost not to exceed $200. Baker began his task by calling upon several local artists—six artists worked on the project at that time, working from life, or earlier paintings, or photographs. Since then, each governor has posed for his portrait either while in office or soon after.

In 1977, under Governor Otis R. Bowen, the Indiana Historical Bureau began the process of restoring the paintings with an eye toward extending the collection as a cultural, historical, and educational tool. The Indianapolis Museum of Art (IMA) Conservation Laboratory restored the collection. Wilbur D. Peat's 1944 publication, *Portraits and Painters of the Governors of Indiana 1800-1943* was revised and updated by Diane Gail Lazarus, IMA, and Lana Ruegamer, Indiana Historical Society. All of the paintings were exhibited at the IMA in 1978. The Indiana Historical Bureau was given statutory responsibility for maintaining the collection in 1978.

The collection now totals fifty-one portraits, all of which are on public display. The Historical Bureau maintains the collection as a visible reminder of Indiana's past and as a resource for political, cultural, and art history.

The Historical Bureau by law has the responsibility for obtaining the official portrait of each new governor. The official portrait of Governor Frank O'Bannon is in process by the selected artist Michael A. Chelich, Hammond.

Indiana's State House

Indiana's State House, the new thirty-six-page history of Indiana's state capitol built in 1888, is now available. With exquisite photographs and text, this booklet has been financed in part with federal funds from the **National Park Service, Department of the Interior** and administered by the **Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana Department of Natural Resources.**

The booklet is being sold at the **Indiana Historical Bureau** at the following prices:

1-19 copies $2.95 each
regular discounts apply

20-49 copies $1.95 each
no additional discount

50-99 copies $1.50 each
no additional discount

100 + copies $1.25 each
no additional discount

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